## CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE SOMMERARD AFFAIR

An Interrogation To Be Sent to the French Ministry.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

"Money, Money, Money: Coming Home to Pluribustah."

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

Lord Beaconsfield's After Dinner Talk to the World.

LONDON, NOV. 10, 1876. The attention of the London journals is about equally divided this morning between Earl Beaconsfield's speech at the Mansion House last evening and the anxious situation in American politics.

THE SOMMERARD LETTER,

From Paris I learn by a special telegram that in the French Senate to-day notice of an interpellation to the Ministry was given in regard to the Du Sommerard affair. The authorship of that letter is to be thorsughly investigated.

THE ENGLISH PERSS ON MR. TILDEN.

The Pall Mall Gasette of yesterday afternoon, commenting upon the Presidential election in the United States, says; -" We think it is a craze or a calumny to sesert that Mr. Tilden-so distinctively a representa tend any favor to the crude projects of the inflation-lets or to the unintelligent dishonesty of the repudia-

The Liverpool Post says the announcement of Mr. Tulgen's election is well received in commercial circles.

Sir Thomas White was yesterday installed as Lord Mayor of London with the usual ceremonies and First street parade. The golden coach and the golden footmen made the time-honored journey from the City to Westminster and back. For several years past a doubt has been dawning upon the metro olitan Englishman as to whether the stily ceremonials which attend the inauguration of a Lord Mayor are really perpetuated for the purpose of displaying a golden coach and its generally illiterate occupant, or rith the object of affording the Premier, in or out of office, an opportunity to indulge in grandeloquent platitudes in defence of their past policy. If the morn ng performance is to be called "Lord Mayor's Show," the evening's entertainment ought to be dubbed "The by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House last night the usual programme was followed. Lord Beacons field was on hand and made good his opportunity.

MY LORD'S EXPLANATIONS. The Earl of Beaconsfield, in response to the toast "To Her Majesty's Ministers," made an elaborate speech, in which he explained the efforts the government had for the maintenance of peace during the past year. He said in these efforts the government had been guided by the principle of maintaining the independence nd territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire which were guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris. He upheld this principle as best adapted to secure the peace of the world. He emphatically repudiated the doctrine that the Treaty of Paris ought to be considered obsolete. that the government had refused its assent to the Berlin memorandum and also refused to give its sanction to the proposals contained in the Soumarakoff letter because it fell that the occupation of Turkish territory would be a violation of the most solemn treatics. The send me of the fleet to Besika Bay insured the tranquillity of Constantinople and showed that the interests of Eng Trying as events have been during the past year, the independence and integrity of Turkey have not much for the great purposes which the government proposed to itself. Another leading object of the govarament's policy has been to secure such improve-ment in the condition of the subjects of Turkey as would remove all cause for disturbance whether produced by absolute suffering or partly fostered by soifish agitators. Reviewing the government's by school agreement this direction, Lord Beaconsfield spoke of his hopefulness in the prospects of peace when Servia first showed signs of exhaustion and appealed to the good offices of England to procure an arr good offices of England to procure an armistice. He testified to the cordiality and readiness with which Rusoccasion. The hopes then existing were, however, frustrated by the outburst of feeling in England, which persuaded not only the Servians, but the friends o the Servians in other countries, that England had sud denly determined to abandon her traditional policy. regard to the last proposal for an armis as England had proposed a month as the minimum of armistice and as Russia had herself proposed three months, the English government cons Porte had completely and a lequately met its proposal by granting five months, and therefore withdrew from negotiation when the Porte's offer was relused, bu was greatly gratified that an armistice obtained. He considered the Russian ultimatum unnecessary. Immediately the armistice was agreed to the English government proposed a conference. He thought this conference aid not merely consist of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, but should be participated in by statesmen who would be likely to have broader and less local

Sir Anthony Muserave, Governor of South Australia has been transferred to Jamaica. Colonel C. G. Stra ham, Governor of the Gold Coast, Africa, has been transferred to the Bahamas to take the place of Gov-ernor Pope Hennessy, who is transferred to Hong

ENGLAND'S MAJESTY. Lord Beaconsfield concluded with the following words:-"I think" I am correct in saying that all the Powers have now agreed to attend the conference. The Marquis of Salisthe conference. bury will doubtless do his best manent peace of Europe, which all statesmen are agreed can be best secured by adhering to existing treaties. He knows that the independence and integ-rity of Turkey will vanish unless the people are placed under a government which studies their welfare. I am hopeful that in the welfare. I am hopeful that in the present temper of Europe we shall be able to accomplish these results without those terrible appeals to war, of which we have heard so much. We have nothing to gain by war. We covet no cities nor provinces. Our boast is that the British Empire subsists as much upon sympathy as force. But if a struggle should come, it must be remembered that there is no country so prepared for war as England, because there is none whose resources are so great in a righteous cause, and I trust England will never embark in war except in such cause—a cause which con-cerns her liberty or empire. England is not a country a second or third campaign. If she commences she will not finish until right is done.

AN INDIAN CYCLONE. The district of Backergunge, British India, in the Bengal Presidency, to the castward of the city of Calcutta, and comprising a part of the Sunderbund and the mouths of the Ganges and Bramapootre, was rev-aged by a cyclone on Tuesday last. A thousand native houses were destroyed. The town of Dowlutkhan was abmerged by a wave and 8,000 persons are believed to

have perished. The government has sent relief to the desolated section.

The Bombay Times of India of yesterday announce that relief works have been established in the Shola-pore district, where the Pioneer on the 6th inst re-ported there were prospects of a famine, and 45,000 of the inhabitants have been given employment. There is now plenty of grain in the district.

The White Star steamer Baltic, which sailed from Liverpool yestercay for New York, took gold to the value of £50,000 and silver to the value of £70,000. The amount of American coin withdrawn on Wednes-day for New York was \$255,000.

Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in eagles were withdrawn from bank yesterday for shipment to

RUSSIA SHUT OUT PROX THE STA The port and the roadstead of Cronstadt are icebound and navigation is stopped. The river Dwina is frozen and navigation is closed. The river Neva is also choked with floating ice from Lake Ladoga.

The Paris Temps publishes a telegram from Vienna which states that Montenegro, finding herself incapable of maintaining the troops in their present peduring the armistles, has opened direct negotic with the Porte for a prompt conclusion of peace.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP - FOOTSTEP WINS-THE PAVORITE NOT PLACED.

The race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup took place o-day at the Liverpool autumn meeting. It brought out a field of twenty-four horses. Lord Wilton's ch. filly Footstep, with 50 to 1 laid against her in the latest and Lord Gowran, at 15 to 1, third. Julius Casar, the avorite at 4 to 1, was not placed. Footstep ran twice as a two-year old, being third in the Levant stakes at Goodwood, and she won the Knowsby Nursery stakes at Liverpool at the November meeting. The following

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

ARRIVAL OF MORE TROOPS FROM SPAIN HAVANA, Nov. 9, 1876 Sig hundred and fifty troops have arrived from

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

COMMISSIONER SMITH FAVORS THE CONCEN-TRATION OF THE TRIBES ON TWO OR THREE BESERVATIONS-THE LANDS TO BE COM-VEYED TO THE INDIANS IN SEVERALTY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1876.
Commissioner Smith has completed his report on the Indians, and sent it forward, through the Secretary of the Interior, for the approval President. The policy he advocates upon an understanding had with the The following, after a full and able argument for a decided policy on Indian affairs, are the principal points of his recommendations:-First-The concentration of all the Indians on a fe-

The consolidation proposed is recommended to take place on the White Earth reservation, in Northern Minnesota, and in the southern part of Washington Territory, probably on the Yakima reservation. It is

able to remove the Indians of Colo Utah. New Mexico and Arizona to the Indian Territory, they might be concentrated dent to remove the Indians when practicable. While it may be objected to by the present tribes of the

Indian Territory to consent to the re-moval of the Indians of the Northwest, there, it is believed, it can be accomplished after a few years. The Commissioner insists upon a division of the land, by allotments in severalty, to the

zation.
Commissioner Smith discusses the whole question boldly.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 10-1 A M.

For Friday, in the South Atlantic and East Guil States, rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds.

For the West Gulf States, northeast to southeast winds, rising followed by falling barometer, cooler folowed by warmer, clear weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, Upper Missis

sippi and Lower Missouri valleys, falling barometer, warmer southeast winds and clear weather.

For the lake region, cooler northwest, back to earmer southwest winds, stationary pressure and

partly cloudy weather.

For New England and the Middle States, rising parometer, cooler northerly winds and partly clear

The rivers will fall slightly.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

emperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as in dicated by the thermometer at Hudaut's pharmacy,

| 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1875 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 |

### A MUTILATED BODY FOUND.

STRATFORD, Ont., Nov. 2, 1876. This morning a coffin was found floating in the river at the cast end of the town, containing the body of a man with his head cut off. An inquest was held, but nothing was discovered affording the slightest clew to the identity of the body.

### CHOIRS OF TRINITY PARISH.

The lourth annual meeting of the choirs of Trinity parish was he'd last night in Trinity chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway. This fine church was filled to its utmost capacity by a very lashionable and thoroughly appreciative audience. Four choir-participated in the exercises of the evening. These vere:-Trinity church, under the direction of A. H. Messiter; St. Paul's chapel, led by J. H. Cornell; St. John's chapel, led by G. F. Le Jeune, and Trinity under the charge of W. B. Gilbert.

The selections of sacred music sung by the united obours aided by organ accompaniments covered an ex-tensive programme, and occupied two hours in singing. Among the pieces were:—A "magnificat" from the ser-vice in A minor, by W. B. Gilbert; anthem No. 1, composed by Richard Farrant, who was organist of St. Seorge's chapel Royal, Windsor, in 1564; No. 2, by

George's chapel Royal, Windsor, in 1564; Nc. 2, by Jeremiah Clark, organist of St. Paul's cathedral, London, in 1993; No. 3, by Dr. Boyce, who was musical composer to King George III.; No. 4, by Henry Leslic, of London; No. 5, by William T. Best, organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool; No. 5, by Walter B. Gilbert, organist of Trinity chapel, New York.

The Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity church, delivered an address on "The History of Church Music in the Parish." He took up the subject at as early a date as 1705, showing that in those days the church services were of the most dry and formal kind. The sirst time

# WASHINGTON.

Great Excitement on the Uncertainty of the Election.

FEARS OF TROUBLE AMONG OFFICIALS.

Legal Opinions as to the Electoral Vote.

The Question of Constitutionality Considered.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1876 Washington, with its 150,000 non-voting popul has undergone fully as much exchement over the result of the Presidential election as its many en-Yesterday it was plunged to the depths of despair, to-day and to-night it is swimming on the hope that Bayes has been elected by at least one majority. Socially Washington is always profoundly interested in the result of every such eletion. The success of the dominant party means bread and butter to thousands of government employes both sexes; to the lodging house and boarding house keepers who shelter and feed them, to the tradesmen who clothe them. Politically, therefore, Washington is republican but it was noticed yesterday that dozens of veteran democrats, blue with the mould of retiracy since the days of Buchanan, emerged like owls from their concealment and were seen of men again for the first time in sixteen years. They basked happily in the temperary democratic sunshine, until couds of the apparent republican umph again drove them into retirement. with the possibilty of a close vote in the Ele College and a dispute as to the fairness of the elect a new feeling of alarm has taken possession of the people. There is an apprehension of trouble and viopeople. There is an apprehension of stock. The spectre of revolution rises dimly in the ience. background; the sound of the drums of the parading clubs falls upon ears of sharpened bearing; there is an lefined feeling of mischief lurking in the air. It is remembered that arms were reported to be collecting secretly at Richmond a little while ago, and visitors at the White House recall the fact that there was an unusual collection of military hats on the President's hatrack lately. Those who do not share these fears of the more timid and imaginative assure themselves with the recollection that the possible trouble, be it great or small, cannot extend beyond the limits of the Southern States whose returns are in dispute. For the democrats to ask outside aid in adjusting a domestic difficulty of this kind would be a stultification of themselves as advocates of the doctrine of State rights. The State is supposed to be supreme in its jurisdiction of its domestic affairs and the venality of its public officers, and their betrayal of their official trust in makin fraudulent returns of the election would therefore be matters for rectification within the limits of the State, and by its own people, by methods which they think most proper. This is the argument advanced by those

who see no prospect of a national disturbance.

A series of interviews, to be presented herewith, will show you more at length the different opinions men entertain of the possible outcome of the pres emarkable situation of affairs.

Prominent men of both parties, who have heretofor hesitated to express their approhensions, no longer conceal the fact that no matter which way the Presidential election has gone, provided the major ity be small, the occasion of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice Presi-Wednesday in February next, may prove a dangerou crisis in our national history. As the matter nov stands there is no provision for counting the electoral vote except that contained in the constitution of the United States, but this is vague and indefinite.

That the votes shall be directed to the President of the Senate; that he shall in presence of the Senate and House open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. That the person having a majority of the whole number of electors shall be President. The vital question now is, Will Congress at its nex

on prescribe by law a more definite mode of unting the electoral vote, or will that body be content with the system provided by the constitution?
If it is presumed that Congress will take no action, the two houses will meet in joint session. The presiding officer of the Senate will preside, and will open the votes. It is held many democrats, that in the absence of any law to the contrary the presiding officer of the Senate is vested with plenary power in the matter of counting the electoral votes. That in case of two sets of returns it is in his discretion to choose which set shall be counted, and that he can rule out of order all objections to counting the votes of any tinctly says that after the Vice President has opened the votes, they shall then be counted. Politins who hold this view assert that this injunction o the constitution is mandatory and that he must count attested by the State authorities. The presidrill, of course, be a republican, may, however, take a different view of the matter, but exactly what he could do under the circumstances it is not easy to see. The twenty-second joint rule, which formerly prescribed the manuer of the vote, but which was virtually brief, that in case the two houses disagreed as to counting the vote of any State it should be thrown out until neither of the candidates had a majority of all the electoral votes, the House should proceed immediately to elect a President and Vice President. It is easy to see that under this rule either house by objecting to count the votes of certain States, could throw the election into House, and thus defeat the popular Appreciating the danger to be apprehended from this oose method, Senator Morton last session intro a substitute for the twenty-second joint rule, which with the objectionable feature of that rule, providi for throwing out the votes of States jected to by either house. The measure discussed at great length during the session. Ser in the main with Senator Morton that some deligit system was necessary, and Mr. Thurmau on a number of occasions expressed himself strongly in lavor of the abrogation of the twenty-second joint rule, declar ing that, in his opinion, the country was in danger of expressed it, which would set brother against brother pointed out the danger of the rule in many respects, and alluded to the fact that in six instances the pre-siding officer of the Senate, who opened and counted the electoral vote, was himself a candidate for Prest dent, and counted himself in. In these cases the pre siding officer of the Senate was undoubtedly elected President of the United States; but he alluded to the on the part of an unscrupulous presiding officer.

It is safe to assume that on assembling in Decemb

of this all-important question, and it is not unlikely that this discussion will be prolonged far into the ses House being democratic-will object to the resuscita-tion of the twenty-second joint rule, or any other rule, which provides that the votes of States objected to by one house or the other shall not be counted, while it is quite possible, in case Hayes and Wheeler are elected by a small majority, that the democrats will insist on embodying this feature in any system for counting the vote which may be proposed, for the pur-pose of throwing the election into the House. The Senate will naturally allow the situation to remain as The provision of the constitution suits their case

Donald, Chief Clerk of theeSenate, has prepared an exhaustive history of the twenty-second joint rule, and all that has transpired concerning it in Congress. Besides having an experience of more than forty years in the Senate, Major McDonald is regarded by the eldest Senators as an authority on parliamentary rules and usages. Whenever any question arises in the rou-tine of business in the Senate the matter which he has been compiling will be submitted to the Senate, through one of its members, as preliminary to any agitation of the subject which is likely to come up, as his views are satisfied to high credit and may

regarded as competent authority.

Your correspondent called on Major McDonald in order to get a statement of what would be the substance of this important paper. The following interview was had with him:-"Major, it is understood that you are preparing, in your capacity of Chief Clerk, an important paper to be submitted to the Senate pertaining to the twentysecond joint rule and the counting of the electo

Major McDonald-Now with regard to this twenty second joint rule, I will say, first, that the constitu vote for President and Vice President shall be trans mitted to the President of the Senate. It says that th President of the Senate shall open the certificate and the votes shall then be counted, but goes no further. It confers no power upon the upon the House of Representatives, in terms, to go further than that they are to be present. From 1789 down to 1865 the two houses would make an arrangement by which the votes for President and Vice President would be sounted. The usual mode was to appoint a joint con on of the two houses to report the manner in mission would generally consist of three members of the Senate and five of the House, and would repor a method of counting the electoral votes which would be that tellers should be appointed on the part of the Senate and on the part of th House, and the two houses should meet together on the second Wednesday of February, when the certificates the electoral votes be then counted. This was the practice until the twenty-second joint rule was adopted adopted it was known beforehand that there would be questions raised as to the legality or Southern States, and this rule provided that the President of the Senate should be the presiding officer o the two houses in this joint meeting, and the Presi dent of the Senate was made the presiding officer, and it provided that when objection was made to the counting of an electoral vote the presiding officer should state the objections to the two houses, and that the Senate should immediately retire to its chamber and deliberate." The House, of course, remained in its own chamber, and the question as to whether a vote should be counted or not was to he determined in either house without debate. Thu rule provided that to admit a vote to be counted the concurrence of both houses should be requisite, but to exclude it an objection of one Houwas safficient. That made it "a negative pregnant That is to say, to exclude an electoral vote, one-half of Congress, was competent so admit, it required both

houses. Now the constitution nowhere Senate, except that it shall be present at the counting of the electoral votes. It provides that in case of failure to elect a President and Vice Presiden by the people, the House of Representatives shall then choose a President, and in that is not required by the constitution to be present and has no voice in the matter. There is no power in the constitution granting to the Senate or House to determine the validity or legality of any electoral return. I have nowhere seen in the constitution an such grant of power. The constitution provid for the succession to the Presidency, in the case of the death or inability of the President, and says that the Vice President shall succeed to that office and perform the duties, and in the same clause it empowers Conability of both the President and Vice President Acting upon that grant of power, Congress passed th the succession to the Presidency, in case of the death of the President and Vice President, or inability of both of those officers to act; but no simila power is granted in reference to the count certificates, shall be opened in the presence of the Sen ate and House, and the votes shall then be counted

Had the constitution said "in such manner as the two Houses may direct," Congress would have possessed ample power under that grant, but it is silent. case of Wisconsin, that recurs to me more readily than any other, there were several other instances. The lectors met on the day after that fixed by law fo the meeting of the Electors in the several States, and in that respect it was a non-compliance, or a failure to comply, with the requirements of the law; then the electoral votes were counted on the second Wednesday in February, 1867. The President of the Senate, pro tem., James M. Mason, of Virginia, opened all the certificates and handed them to the tellers, and they were read, counting those of Wisconsin, and in pursuance of the terms of a resolution which was reported by the Joint Committee appointed to prepare a mode and manner of counting t toral votes, declared that James Buchapan was duly elected President, and John C. Breckenridge Vic President of the United States. After he nad made that declaration, a member from the State of Kentucky a question of order, to wit. Had the President pritem of the Senate the right to declare or to decid whether, or not, the vote of the State of Wiscons should be counted. The President of the Senate, pr tem., Mr. Mason, refused to entertain the questi back to the Senate Chamber, followed by the members put to the joint meeting. There were proceedings if the Senate, but attended with no definite action. Mr. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, from the Joint Com-mittee, made a report, but I don't remember what it was now. Mr. Butler, from South Carolina, introduced a joint resolution covering the case that was then it coint, but nothing was done with either the report were laid on the table, so that the only action was tha the President of the Senate, in the presence of the House, opened those certificates, and counted the votes, including those of Wisconsin, and when the question of order was raised on the admissibility of the vote of Wisconsin the President of the Senate refused to entertain the ques tion and left the chair. I have prepared a state in which I give the prelimin ry proceedings and those which immediately followed the counting of the elec-toral votes from the year 1789 to 1873, in which is detailed a tabular statement of each of the electoral votes for President and Vice President.

CORRESPONDENT-What would be the method now of Major McDosalp-in the absence of the twenty

second joint rule they will have to fall back on the acciont practice, unless they make other provision.

Correspondent—in view of there being a
want of harmony of sentiment between
the Senate and House, is there a probability that that

provision could be brought about now?

Major McDonald—That is a political aspect of the question upon which I would not care to express an opinion. I am free to say, however, that in my judgment there was no constitutional authority for that joint rule. In what I have said you are not to regard me as speaking in any political sense whatever, but simply expressing my own private opinion, the result of some thought, and of nearly forty years' experience in the Sonate of the United States, on a subject which is engrossing, and very properly, the attention of the public and of our

CORRESPONDENT-Therefore, as Governor Morton tion, and that fact was made evident by the case of Visconsin in 1857.

Major McDoxald-Yes, I am of that opinion

CORRESPONDENT—Suppose Hayes is elected by one or two or a few votes, including that of Louisiana, and suppose it is notoriously the case and is susceptible of proof that the Returning Board of Louisiana falsify the returns of that State and gives its vote to Hayes, thus securing his election, to what tribunal could an

Major McDoxald—That question must be decided by wiser heads than mine. In the absence of any provitwenty second joint rule as functus officie. I see

rule, and the House of Representatives not having signified its concurrence in the resolution of the Senate giving its assent to the readoption of those rules, omitting the twenty-second joint rule, these rules will re-main inoperative until formally readopted by the two

CORRESPONDENT-Is there any record of so close an saue as is likely to occur this year in counting the lectoral vote for Hayes and Tilden?

Major McDoxald-None, except in the case of Jef-ferson and Aaron Burr, which election was held under the election clause of the constitution as it stood prior to the adoption of the twelfth smendment in 1804. It can hardly be analogous to that case, however, and I don't believe there ever has been anything like the case now pending. I have seen every electoral vote counted since the election of Martin Van Buren, in 1837.

Mr. Richard T. Merrick, of the Washington Bar, a prominent democrat, when asked for his views of the situation, and particularly what remedy the minority and in case flayes and Whoeler were elected by the raudulent work of the Returning Board of some o of the Southern States, replied that he could see none. The constitution made the Senate highest tribunal in passing upon the votes of the Electoral colleges, and the choice found to be made in these votes was the constitutional choice. He still considered the difficulty knotty enough notwithstand ing this apparently simple solution of it. He thought that if the majority of votors in any State had been defrauded of their choice for President, the remedy would be applied by the whole people of the United States, in their primary character. He did not advise violence—far from it, but he thought he saw grave complications and a prospect of serious trouble ahead. Opinions were solicited from other authorities, but it

appened to be a bad night for the interviewer, so many of the leading men of Washington were away. The President and Attorney General Tatt had gone to Philadelphia, and with them Chief Justice Walt and his associates of the Supreme Bench. The opin ion of the Chief Justice was particularly desired by mekers for light upon this subject of possible trouble and regret was felt that he was not at home to express

Among army officers and some of the officials of the War Department the status of affairs connected with the elections and the future in Louisiana, as we as other States of the South, engages much attention and excites considerable approhension as to the future. Should the electoral vote be decided by a small majority and seem to be the result of real or supposed dishonest returns, they do not hesitate to say that there will be a great deal of trouble to contend with; even some of the oldest and most exrienced, as well as conservative, officers say that the future has an unpleasant look should the present con tention as to the Presidential issue end in dissatisfac tion. A distinguished officer chatting to-night about his bets says that he had wagered a had ction of Tilden, and upon being bantered about his preference presented the contradiction of being in favor of Hayes' election, while he was be ting on Tilden. Upon being asked how he rec his opinions and action, he said he would be glad to lose the hat, as he would rather at any time lose a hi to gain a country.

THE POOL SELLING

The question was put to-day to Medinger, the selle of the election pools here, as to when the pools would be paid in the event of a dispute about the election and esday in February or later, and the answer that he should be guided by whatever was This much of information may interest the thousands of persons who made wagers on the elec-

JOHN KELLY'S MARRIAGE. ington giri, Miss Tereaa Mulien, a niece of Cardinal McCloskey, and a sister-in-law of Mr.

Francis Cleary, a commission merchant of city. Miss Mullen bas resided most the time for some years past in New York, where the acqualutance was formed which ripened into an engagement of marriage. She is here at present at or sister's, preparing, presumably, the wedding outfit. The ceremony will take place privately in New York toward the latter part of the present month, and rill be performed by His Eminence the Cardinal

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1876. BOSS" SHEPHERD CALLS HIS CREDITORS TO GETHER.

Mr Alexander R. Shepherd to-night called together a number of his personal friends and creditors and stated to them that he was financially embarrassed and submitted to them a statement of assets and liabilities, which showed an excess of assets of upward of \$600,000. A committee of five was appointed to examine into the details, and in a few days a meeting of his creditors will be called to hear the report of the committee. The feeling manifested at the meeting was in favor of providing nch assistance as will deliver him from his temporary

#### WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Fourth Anniversary of the Woman's Missionary

Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the dio cese of Long Island was held yesterday in St. Peter's Church on State street, Long Island City. The society heighthree sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, at which the Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn presided-The morning session was more particularly of a religiistered to about thirty clergymen and 200 or 300 las men and women. Bishops Vail, Garrett, Spauiding Nosicy, and Dr. Riley, Bishop elect of the Reformer Catholic Church of Mexico, were persent and took par

Nesicy, and Dr. Riley, Bishop elect of the Reformed Catholic Church of Mexico, were peacent and took part in the different sessions. At the morning session the annual report of the society showed that it had received and distributed in money and goods to missionaries from Maine to Texas, including very largely the mission fields of the Great West, 3.570 during the past year. Bishop Littiejohn delivered a missionary address, based upon one of the canticles of the Prayer Book.—That thy way may be known among men; thy saving health unto all nations." The Bishop urged on his hearers the accessity for more earnest endeavors to spread Christ's kingdom on the earth, and complimented the society before him for their noble work.

At the afternoon session Bishop Littlejohn made a few remarks of a special character upon the missions of the Church in the Great West, and remarked that his diocess contributes largely to the missionary diocess of Golorado, whose bishop (\*paulding) then addressed the meeting, giving some account of Wolff Hall and Jarvis Hali or schools for boys and gris in that State, at Denver, Lake City and other points. If he could receive the support that his work needs ne would have a strong diocese in two years. The "sectis" are diaguating the people of Colorado with "motional religion, and there is a grand opening now for "the Church" to step in and gather the people into her fold. Bisnop Neeigy, of Maine, referred to the labors of his predecessor, Bishop Burgess, in that diocese for nineteen years, during which the Church left him to labor alone without sympathy or aid. And when, nine years ago, he (Bashop Neeigy) went there he found nineteen parishes and 15,000 communicants in a population of 600,000 people, ministered to by twelve clergymen. Now there are twenty-two churches and lorty preaching stations occupied. Tairreen churches have been placed in important points—some in places where there are no other churche. He has successful diocesean achools in Angusta, and the people are sew willing to hear

ing for the two houses to do in such a case but to fall back on their ancient practice.

Correspondent Mason. Governor Morton, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, has said, in an interview had with him recently in San Francisco, that in the case of Wisconsin, in 1857, Vice President Mason, of Virginia, having refused to entertiant the objection made to the vote of Wisconsin, it was yet counted, and he decided that he alone had the right to throw it out. We are in the same position today, and must depend upon the judgment and impartiality of one man alone. He said also that it was too much power to be vested in one person.

"Do you regard the case in the same light?"

Major McDonald—I do and I think Governor Morton has stated the case with great candor and fairness. Correspondent—Is there any recourse for dissenting parties in the matter of a certificate sent to the President of the Sonate for the action of the two houses of Congress in regard to any electoral vote?

Major McDonald—The constitution being silent upon that question, I know of no tribunal to which any appeal can be taken. Both houses will have to proceed according to the constitution.

Correspondent—Row did the twenty-second joint rule die or become inoperative?

Major McDonald—As these joint rules exist only by the concurrence of the two bouses, and as the Senate in agreeing to readopt the joint rules at the last session withheld this concurrence from the twenty-second joint rule die or become inoperative?

Major McDonald—As these joint rules exist only by the concurrence of the two bouses, and as the Senate in agreeing to readopt the joint rules at the last session withheld the Governore from the twenty-second joint rule, and the House of Representatives not having significant and the House of Representatives not having significant the House of Representatives not hav

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressman Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, and Professor Alexander Winchell, of Syra-cuse, are at the Hoffman house. Ex-Governor James E. English, of Connecticut, is at the Windsor Hotel. F. E. Church and J. W. Ehninger, the artists, and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, are at the Brovoert House. Emerson E. Davis, of Whitehall, N. Y., is at the Everett House. General George J. Magee, or Schuyler county, New York, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Chief Engineer William W. W. Wood, United States Navy, is at the Astor House. Commandet Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel. Ex Governor John Evans, of Colorado,

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is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

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